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(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 15:06:50 ON 12 MAR 2001)  
FILE 'CAPLUS, WPIDS, USPATFULL' ENTERED AT 15:07:25 ON 12 MAR 2001

L1 328 S SOLVENT SPINNING  
L2 328 S SOLVENT (W) SPINNING  
L3 3 S L1 (L) POLYSACCHARIDE  
L4 2 S L3 (L) CELLULOSE  
L5 117 S L1 (L) CELLULOSE  
L6 0 S L5 AND (WATER MISCIBLE ORGANIC SOLVENT)  
L7 26 S L5 AND (METHANOL OR ETHANOL OR ISOPROPANOL OR ACETONE OR KET

=> d 17 1-26 ibib ab

L7 ANSWER 1 OF 26 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS  
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:788953 CAPLUS  
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 130:82794  
TITLE: Cellulose diacetate spinning dope for manufacture of  
acetate fibers with freedom from feathering  
INVENTOR(S): Yoshimura, Mitsue; Kuroda, Toshimasa  
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Teijin Ltd., Japan  
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 4 pp.  
CODEN: JKXXAF  
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent  
LANGUAGE: Japanese  
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1  
PATENT INFORMATION:

| PATENT NO.             | KIND | DATE     | APPLICATION NO. | DATE     |
|------------------------|------|----------|-----------------|----------|
| JP 10325014            | A2   | 19981208 | JP 1997-129502  | 19970520 |
| GB 2325469             | A1   | 19981125 | GB 1998-10782   | 19980519 |
| PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: |      |          | JP 1997-129502  | 19970520 |

AB The soln. with good spinnability contains (A) **acetone** solvent  
contg. 0-5% water or MeOH, (B) 24-33% cellulose diacetate, and (C)  
plasticizers at 1-3% based on A and selected from phthalic acid esters,  
dibasic fatty acid esters, fatty acid esters, phosphoric acid esters,  
epoxy compds. or glycol esters, and has thixotropic index I (I =  
.eta.6/.eta.60; .eta.6 = viscosity measured at 35.degree. and 6 rpm;  
.eta.60 = viscosity measured at 35.degree. and 60 rpm by a B-type  
viscometer rotor) >1.3.

L7 ANSWER 2 OF 26 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS  
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1996:323674 CAPLUS  
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 124:345935  
TITLE: Anisotropic cellulose solutions for spinning fiber  
reinforcement  
INVENTOR(S): Boerstael, Hanneke; Koenders, Bernardus Maria;  
Westerink, Jan Barend  
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Akzo Nobel N.V., Neth.  
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 58 pp.  
CODEN: PIXXD2  
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent  
LANGUAGE: English  
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2  
PATENT INFORMATION:

| PATENT NO. | KIND                               | DATE     | APPLICATION NO. | DATE     |
|------------|------------------------------------|----------|-----------------|----------|
| WO 9606208 | A1                                 | 19960229 | WO 1995-EP3272  | 19950817 |
| W:         | BR, CA, CN, JP, KR, MX, RU, UA, US |          |                 |          |

RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE  
 EP 777768 A1 19970611 EP 1995-930485 19950817  
 EP 777768 B1 19990602  
 R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LI, LU, MC, NL, PT,

SE

|             |    |          |                |          |
|-------------|----|----------|----------------|----------|
| CN 1155910  | A  | 19970730 | CN 1995-194668 | 19950817 |
| CN 1155909  | A  | 19970730 | CN 1995-194667 | 19950817 |
| BR 9508615  | A  | 19971230 | BR 1995-8615   | 19950817 |
| JP 10504594 | T2 | 19980506 | JP 1995-507778 | 19950817 |
| AT 180843   | E  | 19990615 | AT 1995-930485 | 19950817 |
| ES 2132704  | T3 | 19990816 | ES 1995-930485 | 19950817 |
| US 5817801  | A  | 19981006 | US 1997-793815 | 19970225 |
| US 5932158  | A  | 19990803 | US 1998-28841  | 19980224 |

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:

|                 |          |
|-----------------|----------|
| NL 1994-1351    | 19940819 |
| NL 1994-1762    | 19941024 |
| NL 1995-1000193 | 19950421 |
| WO 1995-EP3272  | 19950817 |
| US 1997-793815  | 19970225 |

AB An optically anisotropic soln. contg. cellulose and inorg. acids of P, with 94-100% of the soln. composed of cellulose (<1.3% bound P), H3PO4 and/or its anhydrides, and H2O, preferably, inorg. acids of pentavalent

P,

are used for spinning fibers. After conversion of the H3PO4 into pentoxide and H2O, preferably 65-85% is made up of P2O5 and 35-15% is made up of H2O. Fibers obtained by this process possess particularly good mech. properties and are suitable for use as reinforcing material. Cellulose and phosphoric acid-contg. water (72.7% P2O5) were intensively mixed to form anisotropic soln. and cellulose was spun at 36.degree., coagulated in Me2CO (20.degree.), washed at room temp., and neutralized using 2.5% Na2CO3 soln. to give fiber having breaking tenacity 630 mN/tex, elongation at break 5.4%, and initial modulus 19.4 N/tex.

L7 ANSWER 3 OF 26 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1991:230600 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 114:230600

TITLE: Production of high-strength cellulose fibers using zinc chloride, organic solvents, and aqueous solution

INVENTOR(S): Chen, Li Fu

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Purdue Research Foundation, USA

SOURCE: U.S., 6 pp.

CODEN: USXXAM

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2

PATENT INFORMATION:

| PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE     | APPLICATION NO. | DATE     |
|------------|------|----------|-----------------|----------|
| -----      | ---- | -----    | -----           | -----    |
| US 4999149 | A    | 19910312 | US 1988-261000  | 19881021 |
| CA 2044263 | AA   | 19920604 | CA 1990-2044263 | 19901203 |
| WO 9209726 | A1   | 19920611 | WO 1990-US6928  | 19901203 |

W: CA, JP, KR

|  |
|--|
| RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LU, NL, SE |
| EP 513038 A1 19921119 EP 1991-902338 19901203          |

R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE

|   |
|---|
| JP 05504795 T2 19930722 JP 1991-502676 19901203 |
| US 5290349 A 19940301 US 1991-733967 19910722   |

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:

|                |          |
|----------------|----------|
| US 1988-261000 | 19881021 |
| US 1990-496585 | 19900321 |

WO 1990-US6928 19901203

AB Fibers and films having high tensile strength and good stability in alk. solns. are prep'd. by spinning an aq. soln. contg. 5-45% (wt./vol.) cellulose and 55-80% (wt./wt.) ZnCl<sub>2</sub> into a coagulating bath comprising .gtoreq.1 alc. or **ketone**, stretching, and crystg. in H<sub>2</sub>O. An aq. soln. contg. 10% (wt./vol.) cellulose and 74.4% ZnCl<sub>2</sub> was spun into a bath contg. **acetone**, dried in the fixed state, immersed in H<sub>2</sub>O for 10 min, and dried to give fibers with tenacity 4.1 g/denier.

L7 ANSWER 4 OF 26 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2001 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1990-137788 [18] WPIDS

DOC. NO. CPI: C1990-060778

TITLE: Prepn. of di acetate fibre by soln. spinning - involves using specified cellulose di acetate soln., in **acetone** solvent, to reduce shrinkage and linear density.

DERWENT CLASS: All F01

INVENTOR(S): GEMBITSKII, L S; NEKHAENKO, E A; VERKHOTINA, L N

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (NEKH-I) NEKHAENKO E A

COUNTRY COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

| PATENT NO  | KIND | DATE     | WEEK      | LA | PG |
|------------|------|----------|-----------|----|----|
| SU 1514841 | A    | 19891015 | (199018)* |    |    |

APPLICATION DETAILS:

| PATENT NO  | KIND | APPLICATION     | DATE     |
|------------|------|-----------------|----------|
| SU 1514841 | A    | SU 1987-4262201 | 19870615 |

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: SU 1987-4262201 19870615

AB SU 1514841 A UPAB: 19930928

The method involves: using **cellulose** diacetate of deg. of polymerisation 450-750; **acetone** as the organic **solvent**; **spinning** into an aq. pptn. bath (contg. supplementary 4.3-5.2% **acetone**) with positive spinneret extension of 70-150%. As previously, the process involves the spinning of a soln. of **cellulose** diacetate (in an organic solvent) into an aq. pptn. bath.

Typically, proposed and previous method respectively give results: deg. of polymerisation of **cellulose** acetate in spinning soln. 550 and 250-300; extension in spinneret 70-150%; linear density (of elementary fibre) 0.19-0.13 and 0.54-0.68; rel. tear strength 11.6-13.7 and 9.5-12 cN/tex; rel. elong. 42-30 and 22-28%.

USE/ADVANTAGE - Simplified process and reduced shrinkage and linear density while maintaining physico-mechanical properties, in the mfr. of diacetate fibre by wet-spinning. Bul.38/15.10.89  
0/0

L7 ANSWER 5 OF 26 USPATFULL

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:25501 USPATFULL

TITLE: Process for treating a fibrous material and article thereof

INVENTOR(S): Radwanski, Fred Robert, Roswell, GA, United States  
Skoog, Henry, Roswell, GA, United States

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Kimberly-Clark Worldwide, Inc., Neenah, WI, United States (U.S. corporation)

|                       | NUMBER   | DATE         |
|-----------------------|--|--------------|
|                       | -----  | -----        |
| PATENT INFORMATION:   | US 6190735   | 20010220     |
| APPLICATION INFO.:    | US 1999-276629   | 19990325 (9) |
| RELATED APPLN. INFO.: | Continuation of Ser. No. US 1996-706083, filed on 30 Aug 1996, now patented, Pat. No. US 5888346   |              |
| DOCUMENT TYPE:        | Utility  |              |
| PRIMARY EXAMINER:     | Beck, Shrive   |              |
| ASSISTANT EXAMINER:   | Chen, Bret   |              |
| LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: | Garrison, Scott B.   |              |
| NUMBER OF CLAIMS:     | 20   |              |
| EXEMPLARY CLAIM:      | 1  |              |
| NUMBER OF DRAWINGS:   | 1 Drawing Figure(s); 1 Drawing Page(s)   |              |
| LINE COUNT:           | 1481   |              |
| AB                    | A process for treating a fibrous material which includes the steps of:   |              |
|                       | 1) providing a liquid suspension composed of fibrous material; 2) intermixing the liquid suspension of fibrous material with a treatment over a time period T.sub.1 --wherein the treatment requires a period of time T.sub.R sufficient to treat the fibrous material; 3) depositing  |              |
| the                   | liquid suspension of fibrous material and intermixed treatment onto a forming surface to form a layer and removing a substantial portion of the liquid, over a period of time T.sub.2 ; and 4) applying pressurized jets of a liquid to the layer of fibrous material to wash unused treatment from the fibrous material within a period of time T.sub.3. Periods of time T.sub.1, T.sub.2 and T.sub.3 are immediately |              |
| consecutive           | and amount to a total period of time at least as great as T.sub.R. Also disclosed is a hydraulically entangled structure composed of: 1) at least one layer a wet-laid nonwoven web containing fibrous cellulosic material; and 2) colorfast dye imparting color to the fibrous  |              |
| cellulosic            | material such that the fibrous cellulosic material is colorfast.   |              |

L7 ANSWER 6 OF 26 USPATFULL

|                     |  |           |
|---------------------|--|-----------|
| ACCESSION NUMBER:   | 2000:131500  | USPATFULL |
| TITLE:              | Fabric for plant life  |           |
| INVENTOR(S):        | Nogami, Yoshihiro, Fukui, Japan<br>Yosie, Mituko, Fukui, Japan<br>Yamamoto, Yasuei, Fukui, Japan<br>Hiramatsu, Kenji, Osaka, Japan |           |
| PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): | Kuraray Co., Ltd., Kurashiki, Japan (non-U.S. corporation)<br>Urase Co., Ltd., Sabae, Japan (non-U.S. corporation)                 |           |

|                     | NUMBER         | DATE         |
|---------------------|----------------|--------------|
|                     | -----          | -----        |
| PATENT INFORMATION: | US 6127027     | 20001003     |
| APPLICATION INFO.:  | US 1997-939008 | 19970926 (8) |

|                       | NUMBER   | DATE     |
|-----------------------|--|----------|
|                       | -----  | -----    |
| PRIORITY INFORMATION: | JP 1996-275254   | 19960927 |
| DOCUMENT TYPE:        | Utility  |          |
| PRIMARY EXAMINER:     | Cole, Elizabeth M.   |          |
| LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: | Oblon, Spivak, McClelland, Maier & Neustadt, P.C.                    |          |
| NUMBER OF CLAIMS:     | 20   |          |
| EXEMPLARY CLAIM:      | 1  |          |
| NUMBER OF DRAWINGS:   | 4 Drawing Figure(s); 2 Drawing Page(s)                               |          |
| LINE COUNT:           | 1172   |          |
| AB                    | A fabric for plant life contains fibrous material which contains not |          |

less than 5% by weight of an organic polymer fiber having a fineness of not less than 30 deniers, a moisture-absorbent polymer; and a binder polymer, the moisture-absorbent polymer and the binder polymer being adhered to the fibrous material. The fabric has a water absorption per volume of from 0.02 to 10 g water/cm.sup.3, shows an apparent density of from 0.001 to 0.3 g/cm.sup.3 under elevated pressure of 20 g/cm.sup.2 and has a thickness of not less than 1.5 mm under elevated pressure of 20 g/cm.sup.2.

L7 ANSWER 7 OF 26 USPATFULL

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:94654 USPATFULL  
TITLE: Manufacture of extruded articles  
INVENTOR(S): Newbury, John Paul, Cumbria, United Kingdom  
Dovey, Thomas, Coventry, United Kingdom  
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Acordis Fibres (Holdings) Limited, United Kingdom  
(non-U.S. corporation)

|                     | NUMBER         | DATE                     |
|---------------------|----------------|--------------------------|
| PATENT INFORMATION: | US 6093355     | 20000725                 |
|                     | WO 9806886     | 19980219                 |
| APPLICATION INFO.:  | US 1999-242186 | 19990209 (9)             |
|                     | WO 1997-GB2173 | 19970812                 |
|                     |                | 19990209 PCT 371 date    |
|                     |                | 19990209 PCT 102(e) date |

|                       | NUMBER            | DATE     |
|-----------------------|-------------------|----------|
| PRIORITY INFORMATION: | GB 1996-17043     | 19960814 |
| DOCUMENT TYPE:        | Utility           |          |
| PRIMARY EXAMINER:     | Tentoni, Leo B.   |          |
| LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: | Howson and Howson |          |
| NUMBER OF CLAIMS:     | 9                 |          |
| EXEMPLARY CLAIM:      | 1                 |          |
| LINE COUNT:           | 483               |          |

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB Use in the manufacture of extruded lyocell articles of cellulose having a value of Pipe Flow Index (as defined) to Jet Flow Index (as defined) in the range from 0.85 to 6 can offer a number of advantages, particularly in cellulose solution transport and in spinning stability. Pipe Flow Index is designed to assess the flow performance of cellulose solution under low shear conditions typically experienced in transfer pipework. Jet Flow Index is designed to assess the flow performance of cellulose solution under high shear conditions typically experienced during extrusion. The extruded lyocell articles are made by a method which includes the steps of:

- to
- (1) dissolving cellulose in an aqueous tertiary amine N-oxide solvent form a solution;
  - (2) extruding the solution through a die by way of a gaseous gap into a coagulating bath to form an extruded lyocell precursor;
  - (3) washing the extruded lyocell precursor free from tertiary amine N-oxide; and
  - (4) drying the washed lyocell precursor, thereby forming the extruded lyocell article.

## L7 ANSWER 8 OF 26 USPATFULL

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:15223 USPATFULL  
TITLE: Process for treating a fibrous material and article thereof  
INVENTOR(S): Radwanski, Fred Robert, Roswell, GA, United States  
Skoog, Henry, Roswell, GA, United States  
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Kimberly-Clark Corp., Neenah, WI, United States (U.S. corporation)

|                       | NUMBER                                 | DATE         |
|-----------------------|--|--------------|
| PATENT INFORMATION:   | US 6022447                             | 20000208     |
| APPLICATION INFO.:    | US 1996-706083                         | 19960830 (8) |
| DOCUMENT TYPE:        | Utility                                |              |
| PRIMARY EXAMINER:     | Fortuna, Jose                          |              |
| LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: | Sidor, Karl V.                         |              |
| NUMBER OF CLAIMS:     | 25                                     |              |
| EXEMPLARY CLAIM:      | 1                                      |              |
| NUMBER OF DRAWINGS:   | 1 Drawing Figure(s); 1 Drawing Page(s) |              |
| LINE COUNT:           | 1481                                   |              |

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB A process for treating a fibrous material which includes the steps of:  
1) providing a liquid suspension composed of fibrous material; 2) intermixing the liquid suspension of fibrous material with a treatment over a time period T.sub.1 --wherein the treatment requires a period of time T.sub.R sufficient to treat the fibrous material; 3) depositing the liquid suspension of fibrous material and intermixed treatment onto a forming surface to form a layer and removing a substantial portion of the liquid, over a period of time T.sub.2 ; and 4) applying pressurized jets of a liquid to the layer of fibrous material to wash unused treatment from the fibrous material within a period of time T.sub.3. Periods of time T.sub.1, T.sub.2 and T.sub.3 are immediately consecutive and amount to a total period of time at least as great as T.sub.R. Also disclosed is a hydraulically entangled structure composed of: 1) at least one layer a wet-laid nonwoven web containing fibrous cellulosic material; and 2) colorfast dye imparting color to the fibrous cellulosic material such that the fibrous cellulosic material is colorfast.

## L7 ANSWER 9 OF 26 USPATFULL

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:146001 USPATFULL  
TITLE: Antibacterial cellulose fiber and production process thereof  
INVENTOR(S): Nakamura, Kenji, Osaka, Japan  
Nakamura, Koji, Osaka, Japan  
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Kenji Nakamura, Osaka, Japan (non-U.S. corporation)  
Koji Nakamura, Osaka, Japan (non-U.S. corporation)

|                     | NUMBER        | DATE         |
|---------------------|---------------|--------------|
| PATENT INFORMATION: | US 5985301    | 19991116     |
| APPLICATION INFO.:  | US 1998-22101 | 19980211 (9) |

|                       | NUMBER                             | DATE     |
|-----------------------|------------------------------------|----------|
| PRIORITY INFORMATION: | JP 1997-281145                     | 19970930 |
| DOCUMENT TYPE:        | Utility                            |          |
| PRIMARY EXAMINER:     | Levy, Neil S.                      |          |
| LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: | Konbbe, Martens, Olson & Bear, LLP |          |

NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 4  
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1  
LINE COUNT: 382

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB A production process of **cellulose** fiber is characterized in that tertiary amine N-oxide is used as a solvent for pulp, and a silver-based antibacterial agent and optionally magnetized mineral ore powder are added, followed by **solvent-spinning**. The **cellulose** fiber exhibits an excellent long lasting antibacterial effect and serves preferably as medical products such as bandage, gauze, and surgical robes.

L7 ANSWER 10 OF 26 USPATFULL

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:39775 USPATFULL  
TITLE: Process for treating a fibrous material and article thereof  
INVENTOR(S): Radwanski, Fred Robert, Roswell, GA, United States  
Skoog, Henry, Roswell, GA, United States  
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Kimberly-Clark Corp., Neenah, WI, United States (U.S. corporation)

|                       | NUMBER                                 | DATE         |
|-----------------------|--|--------------|
| PATENT INFORMATION:   | US 5888346                             | 19990330     |
| APPLICATION INFO.:    | US 1996-706083                         | 19960830 (8) |
| DOCUMENT TYPE:        | Utility                                |              |
| PRIMARY EXAMINER:     | Silverman, Stanley S.                  |              |
| ASSISTANT EXAMINER:   | Fortuna, Jose A.                       |              |
| LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: | Sidor, Karl V.                         |              |
| NUMBER OF CLAIMS:     | 25                                     |              |
| EXEMPLARY CLAIM:      | 1                                      |              |
| NUMBER OF DRAWINGS:   | 1 Drawing Figure(s); 1 Drawing Page(s) |              |
| LINE COUNT:           | 1467                                   |              |

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB A process for treating a fibrous material which includes the steps of:  
1) providing a liquid suspension composed of fibrous material; 2) intermixing the liquid suspension of fibrous material with a treatment over a time period T.sub.1 --wherein the treatment requires a period of time T.sub.R sufficient to treat the fibrous material; 3) depositing the liquid suspension of fibrous material and intermixed treatment onto a forming surface to form a layer and removing a substantial portion of the liquid, over a period of time T.sub.2 ; and 4) applying pressurized jets of a liquid to the layer of fibrous material to wash unused treatment from the fibrous material within a period of time T.sub.3. Periods of time T.sub.1, T.sub.2 and T.sub.3 are immediately consecutive and amount to a total period of time at least as great as T.sub.R. Also disclosed is a hydraulically entangled structure composed of: 1) at least one layer a wet-laid nonwoven web containing fibrous cellulosic material; and 2) colorfast dye imparting color to the fibrous cellulosic material such that the fibrous cellulosic material is colorfast.

L7 ANSWER 11 OF 26 USPATFULL

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:162412 USPATFULL  
TITLE: Sebum absorbing cellulose fabric and manufacturing method thereof  
INVENTOR(S): Itoyama, Koki, Shizuoka-ken, Japan  
Takahashi, Kiyohisa, Shizuoka-ken, Japan

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Fuji Spinning Co., Ltd., Tokyo, Japan (non-U.S. corporation)

|                     | NUMBER         | DATE         |
|---------------------|----------------|--------------|
| PATENT INFORMATION: | US 5854146     | 19981229     |
| APPLICATION INFO.:  | US 1997-816777 | 19970319 (8) |

|                       | NUMBER                               | DATE     |
|-----------------------|--------------------------------------|----------|
| PRIORITY INFORMATION: | JP 1996-94833                        | 19960325 |
| DOCUMENT TYPE:        | Utility                              |          |
| PRIMARY EXAMINER:     | Raimund, Christopher                 |          |
| LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: | Birch, Stewart, Kolasch & Birch, LLP |          |
| NUMBER OF CLAIMS:     | 7                                    |          |
| EXEMPLARY CLAIM:      | 1                                    |          |
| LINE COUNT:           | 515                                  |          |

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB A cellulose fabric having a sebum absorbing performance, which maintains its performance even after repeated washing in which a compound having a nonionic surface activity is fixed to a cellulose fabric. A sebum absorbing cellulose fabric is prepared by treating a cellulose fabric with an aqueous mixed solution of a nonionic surfactant and a cross-linking agent having glycidyl ether groups, or by treating a cellulose fabric with an aqueous solution of a glycidyl ether having a nonionic surface activity in the molecule thereof.

L7 ANSWER 12 OF 26 USPATFULL

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:104472 USPATFULL  
TITLE: Air freshener composition containing a fiber pad  
INVENTOR(S): Sharma, Mahendra Kumar, Kingsport, TN, United States  
Garritty, Richard Irving, Kingsport, TN, United States  
Hiller, John Jacob, Kingsport, TN, United States  
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Eastman Chemical Company, Kingsport, TN, United States (U.S. corporation)

|                       | NUMBER                                 | DATE         |
|-----------------------|--|--------------|
| PATENT INFORMATION:   | US 5800897                             | 19980901     |
| APPLICATION INFO.:    | US 1996-599488                         | 19960125 (8) |
| DOCUMENT TYPE:        | Utility                                |              |
| PRIMARY EXAMINER:     | Weisberger, Richard                    |              |
| LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: | Griffis, Andrew B.; Gwinnell, Harry J. |              |
| NUMBER OF CLAIMS:     | 16                                     |              |
| EXEMPLARY CLAIM:      | 1                                      |              |
| LINE COUNT:           | 1184                                   |              |

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB This invention is directed to an air freshener composition containing a fiber pad comprising at least one needle-punched, nonwoven, hydrophilic fiber wherein the fiber has a capillary structure and deep grooves or channels along the longitudinal axis of the fiber, a fragrance incorporated into said fiber pad, wherein the fiber pad is enclosed by a container having air passageways to allow for the fragrance to escape into the surrounding environment.

L7 ANSWER 13 OF 26 USPATFULL

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:54618 USPATFULL  
TITLE: Disperse dye-dyeable regenerated cellulose fiber and



INVENTOR(S): textile products containing the fiber  
 Takemura, Osamu, Osaka, Japan  
 Tanimoto, Naoki, Kurashiki, Japan  
 Iwasa, Eiji, Kurashiki, Japan  
 Inoue, Ichirou, Kurashiki, Japan  
 Kawamura, Tsutomu, Saijyo, Japan  
 Hirakawa, Kiyoshi, Kurashiki, Japan  
 Ono, Shinichi, Osaka, Japan  
 Kimura, Hitoshi, Osaka, Japan  
 Aruga, Mitutake, Osaka, Japan  
 Ohkita, Junji, Kurashiki, Japan  
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Kuraray Co., Ltd., Kurashiki, Japan (non-U.S.  
 corporation)

|                     | NUMBER         | DATE                     |
|---------------------|----------------|--------------------------|
| PATENT INFORMATION: | US 5753367     | 19980519                 |
|                     | WO 9523882     | 19950908                 |
| APPLICATION INFO.:  | US 1995-532827 | 19951027 (8)             |
|                     | WO 1995-JP215  | 19950216                 |
|                     |                | 19951027 PCT 371 date    |
|                     |                | 19951027 PCT 102(e) date |

|                       | NUMBER         | DATE     |
|-----------------------|----------------|----------|
| PRIORITY INFORMATION: | JP 1994-56697  | 19940301 |
|                       | JP 1994-171967 | 19940629 |
|                       | JP 1994-171968 | 19940629 |
|                       | JP 1994-334237 | 19941216 |
|                       | JP 1994-334238 | 19941216 |
|                       | JP 1994-334239 | 19941216 |

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility  
 PRIMARY EXAMINER: Edwards, Newton  
 LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Oblon, Spivak, McClelland, Maier & Neustadt, P.C.  
 NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 17  
 EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1  
 NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 1 Drawing Figure(s); 1 Drawing Page(s)  
 LINE COUNT: 1795  
 CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB Novel regenerated cellulose fiber dyeable with disperse dye is disclosed. In this regenerated cellulose fiber, 10 to 40 weight % of polyester fine particles or styrene-acrylic polymer fine particles having an average particle size of 0.05 to 5 .mu.m are compounded. Products wherein the regenerated cellulose fiber and polyester fiber are used in combination can give dyed products excellent in homochromatic properties, and since both fibers can be dyed at the same time, the dyeing efficiency is remarkably improved.

L7 ANSWER 14 OF 26 USPATFULL  
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 97:114553 USPATFULL  
 TITLE: Disperse dye-dyeable regenerated cellulose fiber and textile products containing the fiber  
 INVENTOR(S): Takemura, Osamu, Osaka, Japan  
 Tanimoto, Naoki, Kurashiki, Japan  
 Iwasa, Eiji, Kurashiki, Japan  
 Inoue, Ichirou, Kurashiki, Japan  
 Kawamura, Tsutomu, Saijyo, Japan  
 Hirakawa, Kiyoshi, Kurashiki, Japan  
 Ono, Shinichi, Osaka, Japan  
 Kimura, Hitoshi, Osaka, Japan

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Aruga, Mitutake, Osaka, Japan  
Kuraray Co., Ltd., Okayama, Japan (non-U.S.  
corporation)

|                       | NUMBER  | DATE         |
|-----------------------|---|--------------|
| PATENT INFORMATION:   | US 5695375  | 19971209     |
| APPLICATION INFO.:    | US 1996-777700  | 19961220 (8) |
| RELATED APPLN. INFO.: | Division of Ser. No. US 1995-532827, filed on 27 Oct 1995 |              |

|  | NUMBER  | DATE     |
|--|---|----------|
| PRIORITY INFORMATION:                      | JP 1994-56697                                     | 19940301 |
|  | JP 1994-171967                                    | 19940629 |
|  | JP 1994-171968                                    | 19940629 |
|  | JP 1994-334237                                    | 19941216 |
|  | JP 1994-334238                                    | 19941216 |
|  | JP 1994-334239                                    | 19941216 |
| DOCUMENT TYPE:                             | Utility   |          |
| PRIMARY EXAMINER:                          | Edwards, Newton                                   |          |
| LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:                      | Oblon, Spivak, McClelland, Maier & Neustadt, P.C. |          |
| NUMBER OF CLAIMS:                          | 3   |          |
| EXEMPLARY CLAIM:                           | 1   |          |
| NUMBER OF DRAWINGS:                        | 1 Drawing Figure(s); 1 Drawing Page(s)            |          |
| LINE COUNT:                                | 1751  |          |
| CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT. |   |          |

AB Novel regenerated cellulose fiber dyeable with disperse dye is disclosed. In this regenerated cellulose fiber, 10 to 40 weight % of polyester fine particles or styrene-acrylic polymer fine particles having an average particle size of 0.05 to 5 .mu.m are compounded. Products wherein the regenerated cellulose fiber and polyester fiber are used in combination can give dyed products excellent in homochromatic properties, and since both fibers can be dyed at the same time, the dyeing efficiency is remarkably improved.

L7 ANSWER 15 OF 26 USPATFULL  
ACCESSION NUMBER: 97:107207 USPATFULL  
TITLE: Pectin fibers  
INVENTOR(S): Gerrish, Timothy C., Kennett Square, PA, United States  
Luzio, Gary A., Newark, DE, United States  
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Hercules Incorporated, Wilmington, DE, United States  
(U.S. corporation)

|                       | NUMBER            | DATE         |
|-----------------------|-------------------|--------------|
| PATENT INFORMATION:   | US 5688923        | 19971118     |
| APPLICATION INFO.:    | US 1996-602166    | 19960215 (8) |
| DOCUMENT TYPE:        | Utility           |              |
| PRIMARY EXAMINER:     | Nutter, Nathan M. |              |
| LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: | Edwards, David    |              |
| NUMBER OF CLAIMS:     | 65                |              |
| EXEMPLARY CLAIM:      | 1                 |              |
| LINE COUNT:           | 644               |              |

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB A polyvalent cation crosslinked pectin fiber composition is composed of a calcium sensitive low methoxyl pectin with a degree of esterification (DE) of less than 15% or calcium sensitive amidated pectin having a DE of less than 50% where the pectin is polyvalent cation crosslinkable and

has an average molecular weight (MW) having an upper limit of 200,000 and a lower limit of 5000. This pectin is useful in making wound dressings for topical applications.

L7 ANSWER 16 OF 26 USPATFULL

ACCESSION NUMBER: 97:93996 USPATFULL

TITLE: Lubricant impregnated fibers and processes for preparation thereof

INVENTOR(S): Neal, Richard D., Kingsport, TN, United States  
Bagrodia, Shriram, Kingsport, TN, United States  
Trent, Lewis C., Jonesborough, TN, United States  
Pollock, Mark A., Johnson City, TN, United States

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Eastman Chemical Company, Kingsport, TN, United States  
(U.S. corporation)

|                       | NUMBER  | DATE         |
|-----------------------|---|--------------|
| PATENT INFORMATION:   | US 5677058  | 19971014     |
| APPLICATION INFO.:    | US 1994-339619  | 19941115 (8) |
| RELATED APPLN. INFO.: | Division of Ser. No. US 1993-72377, filed on 7 Jun 1993, now patented, Pat. No. US 5372739, issued on 13 Dec 1994 which is a division of Ser. No. US 1991-734840, filed on 23 Jul 1991, now patented, Pat. No. US 5234720 which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1990-466849, filed on 18 Jan 1990, now |              |

abandoned

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility

PRIMARY EXAMINER: Gray, Jill

LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Montgomery, Mark A.; Gwinnell, Harry J.

NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 19

EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1

NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 10 Drawing Figure(s); 7 Drawing Page(s)

LINE COUNT: 1815

AB Fibers such as caustic-treated non-round polyester fibers are prepared having certain lubricants strongly adhered to the surfaces thereof. These fibers are prepared by contacting the fibers, such as immediately prior to a crimping means, with a suitable heated hydrophilic lubricant in a processing operation followed by heating to dry or "bake" the lubricant onto and/or into the surface of the fibers.

L7 ANSWER 17 OF 26 USPATFULL

ACCESSION NUMBER: 97:12121 USPATFULL

TITLE: Process for the production of cellulose fibres

INVENTOR(S): Ruf, Hartmut, Vocklabruck, Austria

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Lenzing Aktiengesellschaft, Austria (non-U.S. corporation)

|                     | NUMBER         | DATE         |
|---------------------|----------------|--------------|
| PATENT INFORMATION: | US 5601771     | 19970211     |
| APPLICATION INFO.:  | US 1995-465320 | 19950605 (8) |

|                       | NUMBER                               | DATE     |
|-----------------------|--------------------------------------|----------|
| PRIORITY INFORMATION: | AT 1994-1699                         | 19940905 |
| DOCUMENT TYPE:        | Utility                              |          |
| PRIMARY EXAMINER:     | Tentoni, Leo B.                      |          |
| LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: | Brumbaugh, Graves, Donohue & Raymond |          |
| NUMBER OF CLAIMS:     | 11                                   |          |
| EXEMPLARY CLAIM:      | 1                                    |          |
| LINE COUNT:           | 319                                  |          |

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB The invention is concerned with a process for the production of cellulose fibres, wherein a solution of cellulose in an aqueous tertiary amine-oxide is extruded into filaments through spinning holes of a spinneret and the extruded filaments are conducted across an air gap into a substantially aqueous precipitation bath, characterized in that the extruded filaments, while being conducted across the air gap, are contacted with an aliphatic alcohol which is present exclusively in gaseous state. The process according to the invention produces cellulose fibres having a very reduced tendency to fibrillation.

L7 ANSWER 18 OF 26 USPATFULL

ACCESSION NUMBER: 96:77521 USPATFULL

TITLE: Process for the production of shaped structures of cellulose

INVENTOR(S): Huber, Bernd, Kelheim, Germany, Federal Republic of  
Kinseher, Richard, Kelheim, Germany, Federal Republic of

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Hoechst Aktiengesellschaft, Frankfurt, Germany,  
Federal

Republic of (non-U.S. corporation)

|                     | NUMBER         | DATE         |
|---------------------|----------------|--------------|
| PATENT INFORMATION: | US 5549861     | 19960827     |
| APPLICATION INFO.:  | US 1995-387332 | 19950213 (8) |

|                       | NUMBER            | DATE     |
|-----------------------|-------------------|----------|
| PRIORITY INFORMATION: | DE 1994-4404714   | 19940215 |
| DOCUMENT TYPE:        | Utility           |          |
| PRIMARY EXAMINER:     | Tentoni, Leo B.   |          |
| LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: | Connolly and Hutz |          |
| NUMBER OF CLAIMS:     | 13                |          |
| EXEMPLARY CLAIM:      | 1                 |          |
| LINE COUNT:           | 280               |          |

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB A process for the production of shaped structures of cellulose, in particular fibers of cellulose, by shaping and subsequent regeneration of water-soluble cellulose derivatives is described. The process employs water-soluble alcohols, water-soluble ketones or, in particular, water or mixtures thereof as solvents for the shaping and carrying out the shaping by a dry shaping process.

L7 ANSWER 19 OF 26 USPATFULL

ACCESSION NUMBER: 96:36233 USPATFULL

TITLE: Process for making cellulose acetate fibers

INVENTOR(S): Cannon, III, Jesse N., Kingsport, TN, United States

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Eastman Chemical Company, Kingsport, TN, United States  
(U.S. corporation)

|                       | NUMBER                                      | DATE         |
|-----------------------|---|--------------|
| PATENT INFORMATION:   | US 5512230                                  | 19960430     |
| APPLICATION INFO.:    | US 1994-351923                              | 19941208 (8) |
| DOCUMENT TYPE:        | Utility                                     |              |
| PRIMARY EXAMINER:     | Tentoni, Leo B.                             |              |
| LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: | Graves, Jr., Bernard J.; Gwinnell, Harry J. |              |

NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 6  
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1  
LINE COUNT: 399

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB A method for spinning a cellulose acetate fiber having a low degree of substitution per anhydroglucose unit (DS/AGU) of the cellulose acetate is provided. The addition of 5 to 40 weight percent water to cellulose acetate(CA)/**acetone** spinning solutions (dopes) will produce dopes that will allow fibers to be solvent spun using CA with a DS/AGU from 1.9 to 2.2.

L7 ANSWER 20 OF 26 USPATFULL

ACCESSION NUMBER: 94:108663 USPATFULL  
TITLE: Lubricant-impregnated fibers, lubricant, and processes for preparation thereof  
INVENTOR(S): Neal, Richard D., Kingsport, TN, United States  
Bagrodia, Shriram, Kingsport, TN, United States  
Trent, Lewis C., Jonesborough, TN, United States  
Pollock, Mark A., Johnson City, TN, United States  
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Eastman Chemical Company, Kingsport, TN, United States (U.S. corporation)

|                       | NUMBER   | DATE         |
|-----------------------|--|--------------|
| PATENT INFORMATION:   | US 5372739   | 19941213     |
| APPLICATION INFO.:    | US 1993-72377  | 19930607 (8) |
| RELATED APPLN. INFO.: | Division of Ser. No. US 1991-734840, filed on 23 Jul 1991, now patented, Pat. No. US 5234720 which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1990-466849, filed on 18 Jan 1990, now abandoned |              |
| DOCUMENT TYPE:        | Utility  |              |
| PRIMARY EXAMINER:     | Beck, Shrive   |              |
| ASSISTANT EXAMINER:   | Cameron, Erma  |              |
| LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: | Montgomery, Mark A.  |              |
| NUMBER OF CLAIMS:     | 19   |              |
| EXEMPLARY CLAIM:      | 1  |              |
| NUMBER OF DRAWINGS:   | 10 Drawing Figure(s); 7 Drawing Page(s)  |              |
| LINE COUNT:           | 1789   |              |

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB Fibers such as caustic-treated non-round polyester fibers are prepared having certain lubricants strongly adhered to the surfaces thereof. These fibers are prepared by contacting the fibers, such as immediately prior to a crimping device, with a suitable heated hydrophilic lubricant in a processing operation followed by heating to dry or bake the lubricant onto and/or into the surface of the fibers.

L7 ANSWER 21 OF 26 USPATFULL

ACCESSION NUMBER: 94:99988 USPATFULL  
TITLE: Continuous hydrolysis of cellulose acetate  
INVENTOR(S): Cox, Mark K., Kingsport, TN, United States  
Frederick, Tim J., Kingsport, TN, United States  
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Eastman Chemical Company, Kingsport, TN, United States (U.S. corporation)

|                       | NUMBER   | DATE         |
|-----------------------|--|--------------|
| PATENT INFORMATION:   | US 5364935   | 19941115     |
| APPLICATION INFO.:    | US 1993-51435  | 19930423 (8) |
| RELATED APPLN. INFO.: | Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1992-820742, filed on 13 Jan 1992, now abandoned |              |

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility  
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Nutter, Nathan M.  
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Martin, Charles R.  
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 3  
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1  
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 7 Drawing Figure(s); 7 Drawing Page(s)  
LINE COUNT: 473

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB Disclosed is a process comprising continuously flowing a composition through a hydrolysis zone so as to achieve a residence time distribution such that at least 81% of the area under the residence time distribution curve is within plus or minus 50% of the mean residence time. The composition comprises cellulose triacetate in the range of 5 to 30%, water in the range of 4 to 25%, and acetic acid in the range of 45 to 91%.

L7 ANSWER 22 OF 26 USPATFULL

ACCESSION NUMBER: 93:65193 USPATFULL  
TITLE: Process of preparing lubricant-impregnated fibers  
INVENTOR(S): Neal, Richard D., Kingsport, TN, United States  
Bagrodia, Shriram, Kingsport, TN, United States  
Trent, Lewis C., Jonesborough, TN, United States  
Pollock, Mark A., Johnson City, TN, United States  
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Eastman Kodak Company, Rochester, NY, United States  
(U.S. corporation)

|                       | NUMBER   | DATE         |
|-----------------------|--|--------------|
| PATENT INFORMATION:   | US 5234720   | 19930810     |
| APPLICATION INFO.:    | US 1991-734840   | 19910723 (7) |
| RELATED APPLN. INFO.: | Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1990-466849, filed on 18 Jan 1990, now abandoned |              |
| DOCUMENT TYPE:        | Utility  |              |
| PRIMARY EXAMINER:     | Owens, Terry J.  |              |
| ASSISTANT EXAMINER:   | Cameron, Erma  |              |
| LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: | Montgomery, Mark A.; Heath, Jr., William P.  |              |
| NUMBER OF CLAIMS:     | 19   |              |
| EXEMPLARY CLAIM:      | 1  |              |
| NUMBER OF DRAWINGS:   | 9 Drawing Figure(s); 7 Drawing Page(s)   |              |
| LINE COUNT:           | 1780   |              |

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB Fibers such as caustic treated non round polyester fibers are prepared having certain lubricants strongly adhered to the surfaces thereof. These fibers are prepared by contacting the fibers, such as immediately prior to a crimping device, with a suitable heated hydrophilic lubricant in a processing operation followed by heating to dry or the lubricant onto and/or into the surface of the fibers.

L7 ANSWER 23 OF 26 USPATFULL

ACCESSION NUMBER: 90:44167 USPATFULL  
TITLE: Boron-containing preceramic blend and fiber formed therefrom  
INVENTOR(S): Johnson, Robert E., Hoboken, NJ, United States  
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Hoechst Celanese Corp., Somerville, NJ, United States  
(U.S. corporation)

| NUMBER | DATE  |
|--------|-------|
| -----  | ----- |

PATENT INFORMATION: US 4931100 19900605  
APPLICATION INFO.: US 1989-293765 19890105 (7)  
RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Division of Ser. No. US 1987-82761, filed on 7 Aug 1987, now patented, Pat. No. US 4832895 which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1986-933413, filed on 21 Nov 1986, now abandoned

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility  
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Dixon, Jr., William R.  
ASSISTANT EXAMINER: Sohn, Miriam  
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: DePaoli & O'Brien  
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 5  
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1  
LINE COUNT: 585

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB A process for producing boron-containing ceramics such as boron carbide and boron nitride comprises pyrolyzing a blend of a precarbonaceous polymer such as polyacrylonitrile and a boron-containing polymer such as that formed by the reaction of a borane with a Lewis base. Pyrolyzation in an inert atmosphere yields boron carbide while pyrolyzation in a reactive gas burns away the precarbonaceous polymer and yields a ceramic comprising the reaction product of boron and the pyrolyzation gas.

Boron nitride ceramics are formed by pyrolyzing the preceramic blend in ammonia.

L7 ANSWER 24 OF 26 USPATFULL

ACCESSION NUMBER: 89:40944 USPATFULL  
TITLE: Boron-containing ceramics through the chemical conversion of borane-containing polymers  
INVENTOR(S): Johnson, Robert E., Hoboken, NJ, United States  
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Hoechst Celanese Corporation, Somerville, NJ, United States (U.S. corporation)

|                       | NUMBER   | DATE         |
|-----------------------|--|--------------|
|                       | -----  | -----        |
| PATENT INFORMATION:   | US 4832895   | 19890523     |
| APPLICATION INFO.:    | US 1987-82761  | 19870807 (7) |
| RELATED APPLN. INFO.: | Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1986-933413, filed on 21 Nov 1986, now abandoned |              |
| DOCUMENT TYPE:        | Utility  |              |
| PRIMARY EXAMINER:     | Silbaugh, Jan H.   |              |
| ASSISTANT EXAMINER:   | Lorin, Hubert C.   |              |
| LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: | DePaoli & O'Brien  |              |
| NUMBER OF CLAIMS:     | 24   |              |
| EXEMPLARY CLAIM:      | 1  |              |
| LINE COUNT:           | 651  |              |

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB A process for producing boron-containing ceramics such as boron carbide and boron nitride comprises pyrolyzing a blend of a precarbonaceous polymer such as polyacrylonitrile and a boron-containing polymer such as that formed by the reaction of a borane with a Lewis base. Pyrolyzation in an inert atmosphere yields boron carbide while pyrolyzation in a reactive gas burns away the precarbonaceous polymer and yields a ceramic comprising the reaction product of boron and the pyrolyzation gas.

Boron nitride ceramics are formed by pyrolyzing the preceramic blend in ammonia.

L7 ANSWER 25 OF 26 USPATFULL

ACCESSION NUMBER: 75:62355 USPATFULL  
TITLE: Polyolefin pulp and process for producing same  
INVENTOR(S): Yonemori, Hayato, Iwakuni, Japan  
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Crown Zellerbach Corporation, San Francisco, CA,  
United States (U.S. corporation)

|                     | NUMBER         | DATE         |
|---------------------|----------------|--------------|
| PATENT INFORMATION: | US 3920508     | 19751118     |
| APPLICATION INFO.:  | US 1972-295339 | 19721005 (5) |

|                       | NUMBER  | DATE     |
|-----------------------|---|----------|
| PRIORITY INFORMATION: | JP 1971-79856   | 19711012 |
|                       | JP 1972-14919   | 19720214 |
| DOCUMENT TYPE:        | Utility   |          |
| PRIMARY EXAMINER:     | Bashore, S. Leon  |          |
| ASSISTANT EXAMINER:   | Chin, Peter   |          |
| LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: | Teigland, Stanley M.; Horton, Corwin R.; Howard, Robert |          |
|                       | E.  |          |
| NUMBER OF CLAIMS:     | 7   |          |
| EXEMPLARY CLAIM:      | 1   |          |
| NUMBER OF DRAWINGS:   | 5 Drawing Figure(s); 3 Drawing Page(s)                  |          |
| LINE COUNT:           | 1175  |          |

AB A polyolefin pulp suitable for papermaking is described which is formed of a mass of discrete fibers formed of convoluted strands, the convoluted strands being twisted or wound-up film or sheet-like elements, the pulp having a drainage factor greater than 1.0 seconds/gram and a compressability constant (N) between about 0.3 and 0.4.

Further, a process of manufacturing such fibers by forming a dispersion (mixture) of a solvent, a polyolefin, a water dispersing agent for the polyolefin fibers to be formed and water and flashing the mixture through a nozzle. Water is present as a continuous phase in the mixture. The polyolefin is crystalline, or partially crystalline, preferably polyethylene, polypropylene, copolymers of ethylene and propylene, and mixtures thereof. The fibers thus formed can be easily refined and used for making paper webs.

L7 ANSWER 26 OF 26 USPATFULL

ACCESSION NUMBER: 75:47925 USPATFULL  
TITLE: Process of flame retarding substrates by applying hexahydratriazine phosphonate derivatives  
INVENTOR(S): Weil, Edward D., Hastings-on-Hudson, NY, United States  
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Stauffer Chemical Company, Westport, CT, United States (U.S. corporation)

|                       | NUMBER  | DATE         |
|-----------------------|---|--------------|
| PATENT INFORMATION:   | US 3906136  | 19750916     |
| APPLICATION INFO.:    | US 1974-501928  | 19740830 (5) |
| RELATED APPLN. INFO.: | Division of Ser. No. US 1971-178417, filed on 7 Sep 1971, now patented, Pat. No. US 3849409 which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1971-139222, filed on 30 Apr 1971, now patented, Pat. No. US 3762865 |              |
| DOCUMENT TYPE:        | Utility   |              |



PRIMARY EXAMINER: Newsome, John H.  
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 13  
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1  
LINE COUNT: 756

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB Method of flame retarding substrates by applying Hexahydrotriazine  
phosphonate derivatives corresponding to the structural formula:  
##SPC1##

Where R.<sup>5</sup> and R.<sup>6</sup> are the same or different radicals and are  
##SPC2##

And R.<sup>1</sup>, R.<sup>2</sup>, R.<sup>3</sup> and R.<sup>4</sup> are the same or different  
radicals and are alkyl, cycloalkyl, alkenyl, alkylene, aryl or aralkyl  
said radicals having 1 to 20 carbon atoms and are either unsubstituted  
or substituted by non-interfering substituents such as halogen, alkoxy,  
or hydroxy; and mixtures thereof and curing at a moderate temperature

by  
free radical initiation or radiation so as to form an insoluble, fire  
retardant resinous finish.

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